

# WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. I.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1821.

[NO. 50.]

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By BINGHAM & WHITE.

## TERMS:

The subscription price of the *WESTERN CAROLINIAN* is Three Dollars per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the editors.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the customary terms. Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed, by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

All letters to the editors must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.



## The Celebrated Horse Napoleon,

NOW in full health and vigor, will stand the ensuing season at my stable, in Salisbury, at the moderate price of twelve dollars the season; seven dollars the single leap, and twenty dollars for insurance; which will be demanded as soon as the mare is discovered to be with foal, or the property transferred. The season will commence the first day of March, and end the first of August.

Fifty cents to the groom, in every instance.

MICHAEL BROWN.

February 9, 1821.—38150

**DESCRIPTION.**—Napoleon is a beautiful sorrel, ten years old this spring, sixteen hands and one inch high, of most excellent symmetry, and possesses as much power and activity as any horse on the continent; and as a race-horse stands unrivaled.

**PEDIGREE.**—Sky Scraper, the sire of Napoleon, was got by Col. Holmes's famous imported horse Dare Devil, who was bred by the Duke of Grafton, and got by Magnet, out of Hebe; Hebe was got by Chrysolite, out of an own sister to Eclipse. Sky-Scraper's dam was the celebrated running mare Oracle, who was got by Obscurity; his grandam by Celar; his grandam by the imported horse Partner.

Obscurity, Celar and Partner, were all fine bred horses, descended from the best blood in England. Slow and Easy, the dam of Napoleon, was got by the imported horse Baronet; her dam, called Camilla, was got by Cephalus; her dam, who was sister to Brilliant and Burrell's Traveller, was got by Old Traveller; her grandam by Fearnought, out of Col. Bird's famous imported mare Killister. The above pedigree of Camilla, was given by Gen. Wade Hampton, of S. Carolina, who bred her for Gen. Gunn, of Philadelphia.

Signed,

JNO. ALLSTON.

**PERFORMANCE.**—I do hereby certify, that Napoleon has run four races, all of which he has beat with great ease; the last over the Salisbury turf, beating Branch's Sir Druid, Singleton's bay horse, and Jones's colt; Branch's and Singleton's horse he distanced. He has never been brought to the turf since; and I do recommend him as a sure foal getter.

JOHN THOMPSON.

## State of South-Carolina.

IN EQUITY.

CAMDEN DISTRICT.

February Term, 1821.

Robert Cunningham, Adm'r D. S. Bailey, deceased, vs. Peter Smith, jun. et al.—Bill for relief.

THE complainant having filed in this court his bill, among other things, praying that the creditors of Daniel S. Bailey may come in and establish their demands, and receive their proper proportion of the assets of the said estate, and that he might be discharged from his administration under the direction of this court; and it appearing, to the satisfaction of this court, that the following persons, having demands against the said estate, reside out of this state, viz.: Jane Troy, Peter Smith, Peter Smith, jun. George Hedrick, Henry Frailey, Pearson & Murphy, James Smith, Satterwhite & Travis, Jacob Boc, Thomas Allison, John Frailey, Thomas L. Cowan, Peter W. Smith, Moses A. Locke, Alfred D. Kerr, Clara & Doherty, Anderson Ellis, Gen'l Pearson, James Clay, Dr. S. L. Ferrand, Thomas Scott, Robert Woods, Crider, William Dixon, Robert Moore: It is therefore ordered, that the persons above named do appear to the said bill on or before the first day of June next, or in default thereof, an order will be made that the said bill be taken *pro confesso*, as to the said defendants. And it is further ordered, that Sarah Bailey, who resides out of this state, do appear to the said bill before the next court.

JOHN CARTER, Com. Eq. Camden Dist.

March 3, 1821.—Jel 41

## Private Entertainment.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends, and the public in general, that he has established himself in the house formerly occupied by the Rev. Peter Eaton, in the Town of Huntsville, Surry county, North-Carolina; and has been at considerable expense in making his rooms commodious and comfortable, for the reception of Travellers, and all who may favor him with their custom. His Sideboard is provided with Liquors of the best quality, and his Stables with every thing requisite for Horses; and hopes, by particular attention, to merit a share of public patronage.

MUMFORD DEJONNATT.

Huntsville, Dec. 17, 1820.—304

N. B. The subscriber continues to carry on the *Cabinet Business*, and will execute all orders with neatness and despatch, for cash, credit, or country produce.

M. D.

## A Runaway Negro

WAS taken up and committed to the jail of Lincoln county, on the 9th of April last. He says his name is EDMOND. He is about 25 or 30 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, dark complexioned, has a scar on his left foot, says he is a carpenter by trade, and says he belongs to Robert D. Wade, in Person county. Any person claiming said negro, is requested to come and prove property, pay charges, &c.

JOHN ZIMMERMAN, Jailor.

Lincolnton, N. C. May 3, 1821. 3449

## Salisbury Academy.

ON the 16th of April the exercises of the male department of this Institution commenced, under the care of the Rev. Dr. Freeman, who will also superintend the education of the females. During upwards of twenty years Dr. Freeman has presided, principally, over the flourishing academies at Edenton and Newbern, in this State; from which institutions he received the most honorable testimonies of his superior talents as a teacher and his uncommon success in the difficult task of uniting gentleness with a due regard to discipline, in the government of his pupils. The best evidences which can be given of the qualifications of Dr. Freeman, may be derived from the facts, that during this whole period, the institutions over which he has presided have flourished beyond any former example. For the satisfaction of those, who may not be acquainted with the character of Dr. Freeman, we would subjoin the following extracts, from a "voluntary tribute of thanks" communicated by the Trustees of Newbern Academy, on his retiring from their service; among whom we notice some of the most distinguished names our state can boast:—"This Seminary, under his direction, has flourished beyond all former experience. In school discipline, in the varied qualifications of a teacher, in success in advancing the progress of his pupils and in unwearied diligence and zeal, Dr. Freeman has always been considered by the Trustees as unrivaled, and entitled to their undivided acknowledgments: and the Trustees would avail themselves of the opportunity to tender their testimony in the highest commendation of his social, moral, and religious deportment."

The following branches of education are taught: English—Reading, Writing, Spelling, Arithmetic, Mathematics, Geography, and use of the Globes, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Rhetoric, Logic, Composition and Declamation.

In Latin—Riddiman's and Adam's Grammar, Corde-rix, Historie Sacre, Viri Romæ, 6 books of Cesar, Ovid Expurgata, Virgil, Cicero's Select Orations, Salust's wars with Cataline and Jugurtha, Horace throughout, Mair's Introduction, Prosody.

In Greek—Valpy's or Wettenhall's Grammar, Greek Testament, Evangelists and Acts of the Apostles, Græca Minora, Græca Majora, Xenophon, Homer, Neilson's Exercises and Prosody.

In the Female Department, Dr. Freeman will be assisted by Miss Slater, in the literary and classical branches, while Miss Mitchell will continue to conduct the ornamental. Of the talents and qualifications of these Ladies, to improve the minds, and polish the manners of their pupils, the Trustees, from ample experience, can give the most decided approbation.

Under such auspices, the Trustees feel assured this Institution must flourish. To render it a nursery of all the polite and useful branches of education, as well as of correct moral and religious principles and feelings, will be their unremitting aim; and they feel confidence in saying, that no similar institution in the State can now claim superior advantages.

In this department the studies and books used will be: Reading, Writing, Spelling, English Grammar, Pike's or Walsh's Arithmetic, Geography with the use of the Globes, Whelpley's and Tyler's Histories, Blair's Rhetoric, Conversations on Natural Philosophy, Moral Philosophy, Astronomy, Andrew's Logic, Chemistry, Euclid, Composition; and, if required, Algebra, and the Languages.

As it is the natural disposition of youth, when unrestrained, to run into extravagance, the trustees earnestly desire that parents or guardians bringing scholars to this academy, should place them under the special care of some judicious person, with instructions to attend to their wants, and regulate their purchases of necessary articles out of the stores. The importance of this requisition must be apparent to every person of reflection and experience. The trustees have no other interest in the success of these institutions, than to furnish to the rising generation opportunities of education. To accomplish this object, they have devoted much of their time and attention, and have gone to very considerable expense in erecting two large and commodious edifices, in procuring maps, and other indispensable articles for the schools. Besides these disbursements, the current expenses of the institution, for salaries to the teachers, and other purposes, amount to about \$3,000 per year. It is therefore indispensable that parents and guardians should be punctual in paying the tuition charges; and to avoid the uncertainty and trouble of after collection, it is positively required that the tuition money, in all cases, shall be paid when the certificate of admission is taken out.—By order of the Board.

May 1, 1821.

T. L. COWAN, Sec'y.

Boarding may be had in respectable families for 75 to 80 dollars the year.

## Catawba Navigation Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the President and Directors of the Catawba Navigation Company have required the payment of the third instalment, of Ten Dollars, upon each and every share subscribed, to be made to the Treasurer of the Company, or to such agent as he shall appoint to receive the same. The shares of subscribers, failing to make such payment, will be sold at Auction, in the town of Lincolnton, on the 18th day of June next; and if the stock should not sell for the amount due, with interest from the time it was called for, and expenses of sale, the stockholders will be immediately proceeded against for the balance, according to the terms of the charter.

By order of the Board,

ISAAC T. AVERY, President.

May 8, 1821.—6w48

## Committed to Jail,

IN Montgomery county, North-Carolina, on the 18th of April, a NEGRO fellow, who says he belongs to Jacob Hyles of Lincoln county, N. C. Said negro is of a dark complexion, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, about 30 or 35 years of age, and says his name is TOM. The owner is requested to come forward, pay charges, and take away his property, otherwise the law will be strictly attended to.

P. KIRK, Sheriff.

April 29, 1821.

4w49

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Lincoln county, seven miles above Lincolnton, on the South Fork, on the 3d instant, a Negro man named TOM.—Tom is 35 years of age, five feet eight inches high, pretty active, yellow complexion, and large white eyes.—Any person securing him in any jail, or bringing him to me, will be reasonably rewarded.

April 14, 1821.—137

JACOB HOYLE.

## AGRICULTURAL.



Columbia's sons spurn not the rugged toil;  
Your nation's glory is a cultur'd soil.

## ON TILLING THE GROUND.

"With timely care I'll sow my little field,  
And plant my orchard with its master's hand;  
Nor blush to spread the hay, the hook to wield,  
Or range my sheaves along the sunny land."

The labors of the field rank first in point of utility. To these all classes of human beings, from the king on the throne to the peasant in the cottage, are indebted for the necessities of life. They also lay the surest foundation for national independence and wealth. Nor is agricultural labor, properly considered, less honorable than it is necessary and useful. ADAM in innocence was a gardener, and his fair EVE assisted him in that occupation. VULCAN, the blacksmith, had divine honors paid to his memory, for forging the tools of husbandry; as also BACCHUS for his skill in raising the vine, and expressing its juice; & CERES, a notable house wife of old, for her skill in making bread. CINCINNATUS was taken from the plough to be general of the Roman armies, and dictator over the commonwealth; and as soon as his country could dispense with his services, he contentedly returned to his plough again. DIOCLESIAN, voluntarily resigned the government of the Roman empire, to follow the occupations of agriculture; and declared from experience, that in point of real happiness he gained much by the exchange. GIDEON marched from his threshing floor to deliver Israel, as a general in chief. ELISHA was ploughing when he received his sacred commission as a prophet of the LORD. Our great and good WASHINGTON, and our venerable LINCOLN, were practical farmers; the latter, if I have been rightly informed, used before the revolution to drive his own team, and labor daily upon his farm with his own hands.

It betrays want of sense, or at least want of due information, to despise an occupation which the first of men in his best estate followed, of choice, and by some of the noblest and greatest of his posterity. It is an employment, highly favorable to health, to self enjoyment, and to morals: it affords the greatest variety of scenes and occasions for religious contemplation, and for raising the eye of gratitude to him who "giveth rain from Heaven, and fruitful seasons."—Divers of the parables and other divine lessons of our blessed Saviour, were taken from rural scenes, and the employment of husbandry. A garden he chose as his place of resort, on divers occasions and particularly at the commencing agonies of his passion. The varying seasons, the growth of vegetables, sowing and reaping, and other labors of the field, he improved for lessons of morality and religion.

The pursuits of agriculture, with diligence and prudence, seldom fail of yielding, if not wealth, a moderate independence. For the Farmer who is not in debt, and the produce of his farm is sufficient with industry and frugality, to support his family, is really as independent in his circumstances as though he were worth a million.

This calling, the least dependent of any, and the least exposed to fatal accidents, affords on the whole, the greatest sum of contentment.—Gilbert Burns, of Scotland, himself a laboring farmer, remarks in a letter written in the year 1800, "I have always been of opinion, that if a man bred to the habits of farming life, who possesses a farm of good soil on such terms as enables him to pay all demands, is not happy, he ought to look somewhere else than to his situation, for the cause of his uneasiness." This Mr. Burns, a man of superior cast of understanding, was a small farmer on lease land: and if such a situation could afford contentment and happiness to one of the first rate sense, much more might a moderate farm in our country free from incumbrances, and belonging exclusively to the occupier. A farmer in these circumstances,

did he truly estimate his own lot in life, would see a hundred reasons of gratitude to one of complaint.

A practical farmer, whose livelihood depends upon his calling—should make it the pinnacle of his worldly ambition to excel in it. If he neglects his farm for almost any thing else, he is generally a loser, both in interest and credit.—Solomon, the wisest observer of men and things, tells us of his disgust at the sight of the lands of a slovenly farmer. "I went by the field of the slothful—and lo, it was all grown over with thorns, and nettles had covered the face thereof, and the stone wall was broken down." Owner, where art thou? Perhaps dozing away thy time in slumber and sloth: perhaps spending it at the tavern: or perhaps dreaming of promotion, or engaged in the business of some petty office.—Better mind thy own business; else "shall thy poverty come as one that travelleth and thy want as an armed man." A farmer, on the other hand, who keeps his lands and his stock in excellent order, need not be ashamed even were Solomon himself passing by. Every passing traveller no sooner casts his eyes over such a farm, than he honors the proprietor in his heart.—The proprietor, moreover, is sure to receive for his pains something more solid than mere honor—a comfortable, decent livelihood, for which he is indebted to him only, whose is the earth, and the fulness thereof.

It is not the abundance of land, but the thorough and skilful cultivation of it, that fills the barn with hay, the cribs with corn, and the mansion house with plenty. For one to crave a larger farm than he can cultivate to profit, is therefore an expensive folly; for whatever a neglected field is worth, the interest of the capital, together with yearly taxes, will at length eat the field up.

If a farmer neglects his farm, his farm will neglect him. The husbandman must first labor, else he partaketh not of the fruits. He must be economical and frugal, else his out goes exceeding his income, he is sure finally to come out of the little end of the horn. He must not feel above his business, else he will find himself below it. He must always mind to do every thing in its season, else he will have double work and half crops. Finally, he must study agriculture as a practical science, and make use of the means in his power to increase; else will he neither shine in his calling nor reap the profits from it, which he might and which others actually do.

Farmers, venerate the hoe, the scythe, and the sickle. If you exchange the implement of husbandry for other means of livelihood, you venture where there are several blanks to a prize! "Look over your lands, and see what parts may be cultivated to more advantage—how you can raise more grain and flax, keep more cows and sheep; fat more cattle—sell more beef and pork; and other articles of produce. Study agriculture; carry it to the greatest perfection. It is the basis of our wealth; of manufactures and commerce."

[Connecticut Courant.

*Napoleon and the Alps.*—In passing through the stupendous and sublime scenery of this part of the Alps, Napoleon will have no inconsiderable share in exciting your wonder; especially if you are a disciple of that sect, which sees nothing sublime or beautiful that is not founded on utility. For, while you gaze with astonishment at the monstrous masses which nature has here heaped one upon another, in every mode of shapeless desolation; and feel that sensation of awe, which it is the effect of such scenery to produce, by impressing the mind with a vague but overwhelming idea of the power of the mighty Master of nature, it is impossible not to be filled with admiration of the man who had the boldness to undertake, and the genius to accomplish, a complete triumph over such fearful obstacles. In this, as in many other instances, he has far outdone all former achievements. Hannibal, it is true, passed the Alps at the head of his army; but Napoleon not only did this, but, as a lasting record of his contempt of all impediments, physical, as well as moral, that stood in the way of the execution of his purpose, he has left this "royal road," by which every puny whipster may do the same, without the precaution of even dragging the wheel of his carriage.

This work does, I think, eclipse all the fabled accounts which *Græcia mendax* or *Roma mendacior* have handed down to us. Xerxes's adventure with Mount Athos was nothing to it. Napoleon has burst through solid rocks, that would have defied Hannibal with all his vinegar.



## Desultory.

### AMERICA.

The following account of the extent and population of the English, Spanish and Portuguese dominions in America, compared with those of the United States, is taken from one of Mr. Darby's late lectures in Philadelphia on Geography and History, an epitome of which has appeared in the Democratic Press: [Nat. Intel.]

The small tracts claimed by Denmark and the Netherlands, and the uncultivated wastes of Russia, deserve little attention. Russian America lies between the heads of the Columbia and Frozen Ocean, the Chippewa Mountains and Behring's Straits—1,160,000 square miles. Population, 10,000 whites, 190,000 Indians. British America, all the northern part of the continent east of the Russian territories and north of the United States, the Islands of Jamaica, the Bahamas, the Virgin Islands, Trinidad, and parts of Yucatan and Honduras, covering a superficies of 2,660,000 square miles. The lecturer, from actual view, estimates the Canadas at 1,000,000 of people; the whole Indian population of British America at 250,000; in the West-Indies and Yucatan, 60,000 whites and 540,000 negroes; the entire population of all British America, 1,850,000. The United States extend over 2,200,000 square miles, peopled by 8,000,000 of whites, 2,000,000 of colored people, and 200,000 Indians; aggregate population 10,200,000. Spanish America runs through 86 degrees of latitude, winding along the coast of the Pacific Ocean about 7,000 miles; the whole extending over 5,250,000 square miles, with a population of 18,000,000. Of this population, 10,000,000 exists in North-America and the West-India Islands, the residue in South-America. Mr. Darby calculates the Indians in South-America at 7,200,000, and all other casts at 10,800,000. Portuguese America runs through 36 degrees of latitude, containing 3,000,000 square miles, and 6,000,000 of inhabitants; more than one half of them being Indians, from whom but a small portion of the soil has been taken. Mr. Darby then gave the following summary:

	SQUARE MILES.	INHABITANTS.
Russian America	1,160,000	200,000
British America	2,660,000	1,850,000
Spanish America	5,250,000	18,000,000
United States	2,200,000	10,000,000
Portuguese America	3,000,000	6,000,000
Swedish, Danish, Dutch, and French America,	216,300	598,000
Negroes in St. Domingo,	10,000	700,000
Total,	14,496,300	37,348,000

According to the data assumed, Mr. Darby concludes the population of America, if taken nationally, might thus be classed:

English and whites of the United States,	9,000,000
Entire black population on the continent and islands of all America,	3,000,000
Indians in all America,	10,800,000
Spaniards and their white Creoles,	10,000,000
Portuguese and their white Creoles,	3,000,000
All other whites,	58,000
Total population,	37,348,000

Mr. Darby estimates the nett arable lands of America at 10,000,000 of square miles, with a population of less than four to a square mile. Europe covers about 3,000,000 square miles, and is inhabited by 180,000,000 of people. If America was peopled in the same proportion, it would contain 620,000,000, or more than thirteen times its present number. Six hundred millions of people on ten millions of square miles, would be only 60 to a square mile; a proportion exceeded in many counties in Pennsylvania, New-York, New-Jersey, and Connecticut.

Europe embraces about one-tenth of the habitable globe; so that if the whole surface was peopled equal to the mean rate of Europe, there would exist 1,800,000,000 of inhabitants on our globe; more than double its present number.

From the National Intelligencer.

### AMERICAN LITERATURE.

An association has recently been formed in the city of New-York, but intended to embrace men of letters in all parts of the Union, called "The American Academy of Language and Belles Lettres." Its chief object, as announced in a printed address, which we have seen, is to "harmonize and determine the English Language; but it will also, according to its discretion and means, embrace every branch of useful and elegant Literature, and especially whatever relates to our own country." The object of the association is certainly praiseworthy and interesting; and whether it shall ultimately accomplish all its purposes, or not, it must be productive of advantage to American Literature. The following are the officers of the Association:

The Honorable John Quincy Adams, President.  
Hon. Brockholst Livingston, N. Y. } Vice Presidents.  
Hon. Joseph Story, Mass. }  
Hon. William Lowndes, S. C. }  
William S. Cardell, Esq. Corresponding Secretary.  
Rev. Alexander McLeod, Recording Secretary.  
John Stearns, M. D. Treasurer.

COUNSELLORS.  
Hon. James Kent, Chancellor of the State of N. York.  
Daniel Webster, Esq. Boston.  
Rt. Rev. J. C. Brownell, L.L.D. Bishop of Connecticut.  
Rev. John M. Mason, D. D. N. Y.  
Joseph Hopkinson, Esq. late member of Congress, N. J.  
P. S. Du Ponceau, L. L. D. Philadelphia.  
John Augustine Smith, M. D. President of William and Mary College, Va.  
Hon. John L. Taylor, Chief Justice of N. C.  
Hon. Henry Clay, Kentucky.  
Washington Irving, Esq. N. Y.

HONORARY MEMBERS.  
John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, John Jay, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, John Trumbull.

### YANKEE BET.

A bet was made in Rhode-Island, on the late election, of a Cake of Gingerbread of the following dimensions, viz: ten feet long, two feet two inches wide, and two inches thick, containing forty-three feet four inches board measure. The losers being pretty well satisfied of the election of General Gibbs, the cake was baked by William Barstow, of this town, and was exhibited at the junction of Pawtuxet and High street, opposite the store of James Snow, jun. on Saturday evening, the 21st instant. Its appearance was elegant, being handsomely figured, and dressed with box. It was then cut into pieces, and, when about to be eaten, it was agreed by all the Yankee host which attended, that there was no party now, as to eating the gingerbread; and each one, with a slice under his arm, exclaimed, "better gingerbread was never eaten." [R. I. paper.]

The following curious advertisement appeared in a Concord, N. H. paper:

"Whereas I, Daniel Clay, through misrepresentation, was induced to post my wife Rhoda, in the papers—now beg leave to inform the public, that I have again taken her to wife, after settling all our domestic broils in an amicable manner: so that every thing, as usual, goes on like clock work."

[Divorced, like scissors rent in twain,  
Each mourned the rivet out:  
Now whet and riveted again,  
They'll make the old shears cut.]

### REPORT

On the expediency of granting public Land for the support of Education.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,  
FEBRUARY 9, 1821.

Mr. Thomas, from the Committee on Public Lands, being instructed to enquire into the justice and expediency of granting land for the purposes of education, within the limits of the old states, corresponding with the appropriations which have been made for the same object within the limits of the new states—

Reported: That under the laws of the United States, lands have been granted for the purposes of education in the states of Ohio, Louisiana, Indiana, Mississippi, Illinois, and Alabama, in the proportion of one thirty-sixth part of all the public lands within the state, with the addition of two townships, or forty-six thousand and eighty acres in each state, and to Louisiana an additional township, or twenty-three thousand and forty acres. The quantity which is already vested in each of the above states by the operation of this system, and which will vest in them when the Indian title shall have been extinguished, and the whole of the lands are surveyed, will be exhibited with sufficient accuracy for all practical purposes by the annexed estimate of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and is a part of this report. The Committee also remark, that, by an act of the 18th of April, 1816, a donation of two hundred thousand acres of land was made to the state of Tennessee, for the use of two colleges, and academies in each county in the state, to be established by the legislature thereof, and six hundred and forty acres in each six miles square, where it was practicable, for the use of schools; and that a township, or twenty-three thousand and forty acres, was, on the 3d of March, eighteen hundred and nineteen, granted by the United States to the Connecticut Asylum for the education of deaf and dumb persons.

The lands thus granted to the states for the above purposes are not subject to taxation by the state government, and can only be settled in the manner pointed out by the states in which they lie. If, therefore, correspondent quantities for the purposes of education are to be granted to all the old states, (under which term the committee believe all states will be included which have not received donations of land for that purpose,) it would seem that the states and territories which now contain public land would have an excessive proportion of their superficies taken up with such donations, leaving but a small part of the land in each subject to taxation, or to settlement, except at the will of other sovereign states. In receiving donations of land for the purposes of promoting education in the states in which they have been granted, in the opinion of the Committee, a consideration has been rendered therefor on the part of those states, by the increased value which the population and improvement of the state gave to the unsold public lands, and by the compact not to tax the lands of the United States at any time before they were sold, or until the lapse of five years thereafter.

The lands, therefore, granted to some of the new states, for the purposes of education, though distinguished in common parlance by the name of donations, were, in fact, sales bottomed upon valuable considerations, in which the new states surrendered their right of sovereignty over the remaining public lands, and gave up the whole amount which might have been received in taxes before such lands were sold, and for five years thereafter.

The committee are therefore of opinion, that it is inexpedient to grant lands to the extent contemplated in the resolution: but that it is just and expedient to grant a per centum, to a reasonable extent, on the amount of sales of public lands, for the purpose of promoting education in such of the states as have not received the aid of the general government, distributing the amount among the several states, according to the popu-

lation of each; and that justice would require an equivalent from the United States to the states and territories which contain public lands, if it should be deemed advisable to make the donation to the old states recommended in this report; and they are of opinion that, in that event, it will be entirely just to subject to taxation, by such state or territory, all lands sold by the United States therein, from and after the day on which they may be sold.

## INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world,  
News from all nations lumb'ring at his back.

### Foreign.

#### LATE AND IMPORTANT NEWS.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 4.

The elegant fast sailing ship Martha, Capt. Sketchley, arrived yesterday from Liverpool, whence she sailed on Sunday, the 25th March. The editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received by this arrival London papers to the evening of the 22d, and Liverpool papers and commercial advices to the evening of the 24th of March. They furnish much interesting intelligence.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

Italy.—An express from Paris, received on Saturday last, announces the intelligence of an insurrection of two regiments at Alassandria, in the Piedmontese territories. On the 10th inst. the insurrection took place; it appears that it was not intended to break forth before the 15th, but that the progress of events had hastened it. Gen. Carignan and Gen. Giffenza were dispatched to quell the insurgents: but instead of so doing, they joined the rebels, and at the head of 25,000 troops (for all the garrisons of Piedmont had followed the example of that of Alassandria) were marching upon Milan, where it was expected they would arrive on the 15th inst. The following is the official bulletin issued by the government, announcing this important intelligence:

#### "BULLETIN."

"PARIS, MARCH 15.—It has been impossible for the government longer to conceal the events at Turin, of which it received information by telegraphic dispatch. It was on the 10th that the garrison of Alassandria, 10,000 strong, proclaimed the Spanish constitution. At this news the King of Sardinia wished to march the troops at Turin, but they refused, crying 'The Constitution of the Cortes for ever!' The Prince of Carignan and the General Giffenza were sent to Alassandria, but on their arrival there, cried 'The Constitution of the Cortes for ever!' and placed themselves at the head of the movement. In this crisis the King of Sardinia thought to calm the ferment by offering to grant the French charter; but it has been refused. All the garrison of Piedmont have followed the example of that of Alassandria. We have certain information that the Prince of Carignan and General Giffenza, at the head of 25,000 men, have marched for Milan, and it is believed that they will enter that city this day [the 15th of March.]"

The cry of the Piedmontese troops is not only that of "Vive la Constitution," but also that of "Death to the Austrians." At Milan all was ready to receive the constitutional Sardinian troops, and the Austrian authority was completely overthrown there. Many officers of the Imperial army had been arrested for refusing to march, and manifesting a revolutionary disposition. No doubt was entertained that Genoa, Tuscany, and the Ecclesiastical States, would be revolutionized in the course of a few days. The news of the insurrection in Piedmont had produced, as might be expected, a great sensation in Paris.

An express arrived in London on Tuesday from Paris, bringing the following interesting intelligence:—

#### "BULLETIN."

PARIS, MARCH 17.

"The King of Sardinia has abdicated in favor of the Prince of Carignan, and he has set out with the Queen for Nice, where he will embark for the island of Sardinia. The constitution of the Cortes has been generally proclaimed, and the Prince of Carignan, with the Federative army, which increases daily, pursues his hostile movements against the Austrians. This news is positive. It is announced that there has been a battle at Rieti on the 9th of March; that the Neapolitans attacked the Imperial army, which was defeated; and that General Pepe was killed. This is not official, but it is not the less certain. A report has been mentioned on 'Change, of a chest, containing funds from Mr. Rothschild for the Austrian army, having been seized by a detachment of the Sardinian army, which is marching against the Austrians."

The private letters from Paris, of the same date as the above bulletin, positively state, that "a battle has taken place, and that it ended in favor of the Neapolitans, into whose hands a great number of prisoners have fallen." This account is not given as official, but it is made up from the accounts obtained in various quarters. The Neapolitans attacked the Austrians unexpectedly. The killed and wounded are estimated from 2 to 5000, and the prisoners are equally numerous. Gen. Pepe is said to have fallen in the engagement. The abdication of the King of Sardinia is a fact publicly announced.—The constitution similar to that of Naples has been declared every where, and Prince Carignan has sworn to it. The army of Piedmont amounts to between 30 and 40,000 men.

#### RUSSIA.

It is said that there are not less than 120,000 Russian troops assembled in Georgia, ready for the field. The ambitious designs of Russia become daily more apparent, and we must not be

surprised to see shortly that court openly avow its views on Turkey and Persia. The Emperor Alexander, it is said, has been recalled to St. Petersburg by the Senate, from motives of the greatest urgency. Perhaps the Poles begin to think that, in the present crisis, they may require something more than the nominal independence granted them by the Congress of Vienna.

LONDON, MARCH 21.

In the Gazette of last night, there appeared a copy of General Orders, prohibiting all British officers from engaging in either side in the Italian wars, and recalling those who may be already employed on pain of losing their commission in the English service.

Sir Robert Wilson has offered his services to the Neapolitans.

The French Government have declared to the King and Government of Spain, "that they will not in any way interfere with the constitutional system established in that country; and that the French territory shall not be made use of by any power whatever for the purpose of hostility, or with a view to disturb the order established by an independent nation for the management of its own local concerns."

LONDON, MARCH 22.

It was last night very confidently rumored that insurrectionary movements had taken place in Hanover and Prussia. The report was circulated in quarters so respectable that we cannot let it pass unnoticed.—Globe.

PARIS, MARCH 19.

Private accounts from Naples announce that the preparations for defence are going on with redoubled activity. Fresh troops march daily to the frontiers. The garrison of Palermo, and other troops drafted from Sicily, on being landed at Naples, were immediately marched towards Foodi.

FRANKFORT, MARCH 13.

It is reported that the new sovereign of Hesse intends to give immediately a constitution to his dominions, modeled on that of Bavaria.

Naples, 26th Feb.—"Government has issued orders to our ships of war to cruise against Austrian ships of war, and to capture and bring into port all merchant vessels under the Imperial flag."

Brussels, March 1.—We learn from Mentz that several hundreds of young Germans, particularly students of the universities, finding it impossible to pass the frontiers of Lombardy in order to proceed to Naples, have descended the Rhine with the view of embarking in Holland. The letter which contains this news also states, that in general, the German youth are full of enthusiasm for the Neapolitans, and that a great number of clerks, from different parts of Germany, who were employed in houses established in Italy, have abandoned commerce in order to enter into the military service of Naples.

From the Liverpool Mercury, March 23.

ITALY.—The congratulations of the friends of freedom are now the introduction of every conversation, and may therefore claim the first place in our political comments. We do, indeed, most sincerely congratulate our readers on the opening events of that war in Italy, which was begun in the spirit of proud and oppressive despotism, but which already wears a brightening aspect in favor of the insulted and oppressed. The revolution in Piedmont may be considered decisive of the fate of the Austrian invasion. It is the signal for other revolutions, not only in Italy, but in every part of Europe, where despotic Princes have deceived their people. The reports of such revolutions are already numerous, and although we would not mislead the expectations of the earnest votaries of liberty, even by pointing sources of hope, yet we are ready to acknowledge that we willingly lend our confidence to many of these reports. We are convinced that the public mind throughout Europe is ripe for those rational, peaceable, and determined changes, which have become absolutely necessary for the well being of the great civilized portion of the human race. The people of Europe will no longer bend under despotic rule; they will no longer maintain servile armies; they will no longer oppress other nations, for the ambition of their monarchs, nor be oppressed themselves, for the avarice and corruption of tyrants and their ministers. We are therefore prepared to believe that the insurrectionary movements, which are stated in some of the London papers to be rapidly taking place, from Warsaw in Poland, to Lyons in France, may not be fallacious; and that even the advanced guard of the Austrian army may be more willing to revolt to the Neapolitans, than to attack them.—The sentiment of emancipation from systems of misrule, which no longer deserve the name of governments, is indeed universally prevalent, and it will certainly display itself whenever an occasion is offered for its manifestation. Should the intelligence be correct that a victory has been obtained by the Neapolitans over the Austrians, the sentiment to which we have alluded will burst forth on all sides, and we may expect to hear of such an effectual revolution in Prussia and the North of Germany, as may set at defiance all the attempts of the arbitrary sovereigns of that enlightened portion of Europe to repress it. The celebrated answer of the haughty and perverse Monarch of Austria to the Professors of Science at Laybach, is become a watch word among the best informed men throughout the continent. A Sovereign who has had the audacity to declare himself an enemy to knowledge, and the folly to confess that the tenure of his throne is the ignorance of his people, is not a sovereign for the nineteenth century. Instruction and independence go hand in hand, and they have found their way even into



the ranks of his well disciplined troops; he knows it, and he begins to fear the arms with which those troops have been entrusted for the defence of his throne. Well would it be for him to acknowledge the liberties of the people, who have been, in many instances, brought most unworthily under his dominion. He must be convinced that the humbled Venetians are waiting for an opportunity of throwing off his yoke; and perhaps that distinguished people, who have heretofore been free, opulent and powerful, are at the very moment that we are thus mentioning them, uniting themselves with the Piedmontese and the Tuscans, to close the north of Italy against the retreat of his defeated army.

From the N. York Daily Advertiser.

Sardinia has revolutionized and proclaimed the Spanish Constitution. One paper says, "It is not doubted that Genoa is constitutional at this moment, and that all Italy will be so in less than ten days." The revolutionary spirit is spreading rapidly in the South of Europe, and it would not be strange if it should advance towards the North. The despotic plans of the Allied Sovereigns will rouse every spark of the spirit of liberty and independence in that quarter. The Tuscans have risen en masse against the Austrians. A spirit of fear and trembling had seized the Pope, the man who had set himself up in the place of the Almighty; and conscious that his superior holiness could not save him, he has resolved to pack up his treasures and his holy relics and flee to Civita Vecchia. It is said that the Neapolitans will blockade and cut off his retreat. Other accounts say that he has declared for the Neapolitans.

#### REVOLUTION IN BRAZIL.

BAHIA, OR ST. SALVADOR, FEB. 16.

At 5 o'clock in the morning of the 5th inst. the regiment of artillery left their quarters at fort St. Pedro, commanded by Lt. Col. Guimaraes, with their field pieces and the necessary ammunition, marched to the Palace Square, leaving two pieces of artillery to guard the depository of arms. The cavalry, commanded by Lt. Col. Oliveira, was posted also in the Palace Square and the streets leading thereto. The Governor, the Conde de Palma, immediately left the Palace, and repaired to the quarters of the Legeo of the first regiment, and marched with those troops to the Piedade Square, where was also found posted the battalion of European infantry, regiment No. 12. An attempt was made by a detachment of about 200 infantry, under the command of Marshal Filisberto Caldeira Crant Ponte, in person, to obtain possession of the field pieces stationed at the depository of arms, when a most gallant fire commenced from the artillery, with canister shot, which, after 5 or 6 discharges, completely cleared the street, leaving from 15 to 20 killed or wounded, the Marshal having a most narrow escape, his horse and servant both being wounded. Meanwhile the inhabitants flocked from all directions to the Piedade Square, shouting *Viva El Rey, Viva Religion, Viva la Constitution*—the battalion of European troops followed, as did all the other troops. The Governor immediately ordered all the troops to the Palace Square, manifesting a desire to prevent the further effusion of blood.

The troops being returned, the Conde de Palma, with the officers, repaired to the Hall of the Court House, where was installed a Supreme Military Council, who sent immediately for the Civil authorities to form a Provisional Government in the form practiced on similar occasions—which being done, the oaths necessary were administered, and the new Government entered upon the duties of their offices, while the multitude continued to shout *Viva El Rey, Viva Religion, Viva la Constitution*. The ships in the Harbour displayed their flags, and fired salutes. On the 12th, the Militia were under arms, and swore to support the new Government. The 13th and 14th were devoted to rejoicing, and for three nights the city was illuminated. On the 15th, the Tribunals were all reopened, and the Governor embarked for Rio de Janeiro in his B. M. ship Icarus, under salutes from that vessel and the forts.—The Marshal was also a passenger.

There are no accounts from Rio de Janeiro later than the 3d of Jan. at which time it was understood the king had not signed the Constitution, and had named the Conde de Villa Flor, Governor for Bahia.

#### DOMESTIC.

##### FIRE.....AGAIN.

WILMINGTON, N. C. MAY 5.

About 20 minutes before 9 o'clock, last Monday night, a fire was kindled in the carriage house of General William Watts Jones. It was placed among a parcel of hay or straw immediately under the carriage. Such was its rapidity, that almost instantaneously the building was enveloped in flames. There are few places in town that were more calculated to accomplish the designs of an incendiary than the one that was selected, there being near it a large number of old wooden buildings, old fences, wooden sheds, &c. all of which were measurably surrounded by valuable buildings, occupied as dwelling houses and stores.

The stable, carriage house, and smoke house, belonging to the lot and house occupied by Gen. Jones and John Walker, Esq. were destroyed.—The kitchen, a very old wooden building, was, by most extraordinary exertions, put out, after having been almost reduced to a coal on the side exposed to the fire, as was also the kitchen ap-

pertaining to the house occupied by William B. Meares, Esq. The preservation of these two last mentioned buildings prevented the fire from communicating to the store of M'Crea & Gorrie, which was a wooden building, situated to the east of a number of other wooden buildings that are joined together. The loss, we apprehend, is not very great to any individual. Gen. Jones, no doubt, is, as to the amount, the greatest sufferer.

NEW-LONDON, APRIL 26.

**Distressing Accident.**—On Saturday last about sun-set, the perlogue Industry, capt. Reckwith, with six men on board, sailed from the Niantic for New-York. While nearly opposite Saybrook, about 8 o'clock in the evening, a squall struck her and she upset, and the Captain, Mr. Ezra Beckwith, aged 50; Mr. Eliphalet L. Manwaring, aged 33; and Mr. Massena Miller, aged 19, son of Mr. Richard Miller, (all of Waterford and Lyme,) were drowned. Thus the sun rose to them that morning, with the prospect of their still living many and happy days, but he set to them in darkness.



**SALISBURY:**

TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1821.

#### AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

During the last Superior Court, we understand, some steps were taken towards the establishment of an AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY in this county. We earnestly hope, that an object so laudable will not be suffered to fall through, but that, at the present court, it will be carried into effect. Having seen, in other parts of the country, the beneficial results of Agricultural Societies, we feel convinced that the establishment of such a Society in Rowan, would be attended with profitable consequences to the farming interest.

Within a few years, great improvements have taken place in the Northern States, and these improvements have been principally brought about by the agency of Agricultural Societies. We could easily point out the causes by the operation of which Agricultural Societies have produced such general improvement in the northern section of our country; but it is sufficient for our purpose to point to the experience of others.

The advantages, in fact, of such Associations, begin to be felt in every part of the Union. In some of the New-England States, each county has its Society. Virginia has done much, and is still making vast advances in her farming improvements. In South-Carolina we see the same spirit at work; and shall North-Carolina alone lag behind in her efforts? North-Carolina is, in the full sense of the word, an Agricultural State; our iron-bound coast cuts us off from much participation in direct commerce; our principal pursuit is AGRICULTURE: to the improvement, then, of our worn out lands and the system of cultivation, should we bend our attention.

We believe that nothing would so soon produce a change for the better in the state of our agriculture, and exalt the standing of our farmers, as the establishment of an Agricultural Society in every county. We have had sufficient experience of their efficacy; we have often witnessed the astonishing effects which they have produced; we have many times attended their anniversary celebrations and exhibitions, and felt no small degree of pleasure in observing the emulation and enthusiasm which they excited; and we have, therefore, the utmost confidence in saying, that well-organized Agricultural Societies established in this section of the state, would at once awaken a spirit of inquiry and emulation among the farmers, and be the happy means of collecting and again diffusing light and knowledge throughout the community.

His Excellency Governor Franklin has appointed Alfred Gaither, of Iredell, and John S. Ellis, of Raleigh, Esqs. his aids, with the rank of Colonel. *Raleigh Star.*

#### DEBATES ON THE CONVENTION, &c.

In noticing the volume of debates of the Federal Convention, reported by Chief Justice Yates, of New-York, and about to be published, the Richmond Enquirer subjoins the following interesting note. "We have for a long time, (says the Enquirer,) understood that a distinguished member of the Federal Convention from Virginia has a plan of this sort before him, and that he has probably prepared a large portion of it for the press. No one who is acquainted with the gentleman we refer to, (and who is not acquainted with all his transcendent abilities?) will deny, that of all other men he is best qualified for the task which he has undertaken. He was conversant with the scheme of the Constitution from its very egg-shell. He may indeed literally say, 'quorum magna pars fui.' He has had his eye steadily fixed upon it from the time it was submitted to the people, and adopted by the State

Conventions, down to the present moment. He has every advantage of his own notes, and those of other members, to assist him in the sketch which he has prepared. "In elucidating the principles of the Constitution, and the views of the sages who formed it, it will be an invaluable acquisition to the statesman and the politician." It will clear up many of the dark passages which are to be found in the journals of that Convention, (recently issued from the press.) It will show us, whether, when any power was proposed to be given, and not finally engrafed into the Constitution, the omission arose from the idea that it was already given, or that it was not proper to be given at all. Could this valuable present also exhibit the present views of its author respecting the Constitution; could it give us the results of his experience since he saw the machine in operation; wherein it seemed to him defective, and how it was to be improved, the author would render a still more acceptable service to his grateful countrymen."

No one can mistake the allusion of the Enquirer. There is but one man left in Virginia who signed the constitution; and if that were not the case, there is scarcely a surviving member of the Convention, whose name would justify the language of the Enquirer, save that of JAMES MADISON. We had understood that this venerable patriot occupied much of his time, since his retirement from public life, not only on the work mentioned by the Enquirer, but also in reviewing and arranging his correspondence with the numerous distinguished men with whom he interchanged sentiments on political concerns during his long connexion with public affairs.—Such works from such a source, should their illustrious author give them to his countrymen, will possess a value and an interest not equalled by any publication since the era of the formation of the constitution. [*Nat. Intelligencer.*]

The happy consequences that may result from the present tumults in Europe may perhaps be pronounced incalculable. We dare not even pretend to measure the magnitude of such revolutions. One thing appears peculiarly striking, and that is the bloodless manner in which these revolutions are brought about—the pervading unanimity by which they are accomplished. This augurs such a change in the minds and opinions of the people, that we may expect, and with great confidence, that the day is not far distant, when Europe will no longer be divided into Kingdoms, but into Republics—when equal right, equal law, and equal justice, will succeed to legitimate tyranny and legalized oppression—when they will recognize no other majesty than the majesty of the people, and no other sovereign but the only legitimate monarch, the sovereign of the universe—Go on, then, great and generous people, the heart of every true American goes with you.—*Morn. Chronicle.*

#### FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

The period is fast approaching, when the people of the state of North-Carolina will again be called upon to elect persons qualified to represent them in the councils of the state. And however lightly the privilege may be esteemed, and with whatever indifference the consequences may be considered, or not considered at all, by individuals, it is a matter which is entitled to the highest consideration. Surely, at a period when every thing around us calls aloud for a reform of abuses and redress of grievances, it cannot be a matter of indifference in whom we confide for the important purposes of organizing and perpetuating to ourselves and posterity a constitutional form of government and laws adapted to present and future (not past) exigencies. I say a constitution and form of government; and this I wish to have deeply impressed on the mind of every free and considerate citizen of the state. That the age in, and circumstances under, which we live, are widely different from those under which our present organization of government was adopted, cannot and I hope will not be denied by any candid man; and consequently a new order of things must be indispensable to the welfare of the people. The interest of every man, both in the public and private walks of life, is intimately connected with the law of the land, and dependent on it; and the uses to which wise and wholesome laws may be made, and, indeed, must be subservient, are not merely vague and speculative, but they should be such as are fraught with practically beneficial consequences both to individuals and the community collectively. The constitution under which we now live, and which is at present the basis of the laws which govern us, (I mean constitutional laws,) is, indeed, very defective—not radically so. No man, who is possessed of good sense and candor, will deny the wisdom which shines so conspicuously throughout the general tenor of this instrument: but will any one assert, that a constitution and form of government suited to the circumstances and condition of the people of any one country, in any one age, can stand and remain so during many succeeding ages? Or think you, for a moment, that if those sages and heroes of the revolution, who framed our present state constitution then, would frame and adopt the very same now, could they again visit us from "the mansions of the dead?" Or think you, that if they could again be invested with authority to legislate for us, that they would suffer the present form of government to remain? "A small still voice whispers to mine ear," "No." They would, at their first meeting in that capacity, immediately and with one voice, "As if by magic spell inspired," disannul the present, and adopt one adapted to present circumstances.

The present form of government was no doubt adapted to circumstances then existing; but it has since then become entirely unfit, in some of its parts, for the government of the people of this state at this time and in future, owing to the continual and necessary changes which since then have taken and must continue to take place, in the political world, as long as governments shall endure. Many of the causes which produce such changes are natural and of a local nature, and which it is impossible either to foresee or avoid. And is there no way of effecting a change in our present form of government? Yes. Let the Legislature authorize the assembling of a CONVENTION, (should it be the will of the people,) to make the alterations in the constitution which a change of circumstances has rendered necessary. But, if the Legislature refuses, let the people of the West, who are principally and vitally interested, assemble in Convention without the legislative sanction, and adopt such measures as the present and future welfare of the state imperiously requires.

#### New Stage to Raleigh.

THE subscriber, who is contractor for carrying the U. S. Mail between Raleigh and Salisbury, by way of Randolph, Chatham, &c. respectfully informs the public, that he has fitted up an entire NEW STAGE, which, added to other improvements that have been made, will enable him to carry PASSENGERS with as much comfort and expedition as they can be carried by any line of stages in this part of the country. The scarcity of money, the reduction in the price of produce, &c. demand a correspondent reduction in every department of life; therefore, the subscriber has determined to reduce the rate of passage from EIGHT to SIX cents per mile. Gentlemen travelling from the West to Raleigh, or by way of Raleigh to the North, are invited to try the subscriber's Stage, as he feels assured it only needs a trial to gain a preference. The Stage arrives in Salisbury every Tuesday, about 8 or 9 o'clock, and departs thence for Raleigh the same day at 2 o'clock; it arrives in Raleigh Friday evening, and leaves there for Salisbury on Saturday at 2 o'clock. May 22, 1821.—50 JOHN LANE.

#### SIX CENTS REWARD.

FOR delivering to me my apprentice, *Formita F. Tucker*, who left me on the 1st day of May, 1821. Those who harbor him, or employ him, shall be liable to prosecution. ELON FEIMSTER. Iredell County, N. C. May 14, 1821.—452p

#### Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, at Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, N. Carolina, a Negro Boy by the name of SIMON; dark complexion, stout made, and five feet seven or eight inches high. He speaks low when spoken to. It is supposed that he will make towards the county of Prince William, Virginia, as he was purchased in that county. I will give the above reward if the said negro is delivered to *Isaac Wille*, Concord, Cabarrus county, or 25 dollars if secured in any jail, and information given, so that I get him again. EVAN WILLE. March 24, 1821. 50

The Editors of the Richmond Enquirer are requested to insert the above advertisement six weeks, and send their account to the office of the Western Carolinian for payment.

#### Millinery Business.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform the public, that she intends carrying on the MILLINERY BUSINESS, in all its various branches, viz: Making Ladies' Dresses, Head Dresses, Bonnets, &c. &c. Having procured some of the newest Northern and Southern fashions, she flatters herself with the hope of being able to suit the taste of the ladies of Salisbury, and those of the adjacent country. She will alter and clean straw Bonnets. Merchants wishing to have goods worked up, can procure them done at short notice, and on reasonable terms, by applying to the subscriber at Mr. Wm. Rough's, next door to Mr. John Beard's, Main-street, Salisbury. Orders from the country will be carefully and punctually attended to. ELLEN DUFFY. Salisbury, May 18, 1821. 50

#### State of North-Carolina,

##### WILKES COUNTY:

COURT of Equity, March Term, 1821. *Montford Stokes* versus *John Charnichael*. In this cause it is ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, that unless John Charnichael, who resides out of this state, and is a defendant in this cause, shall appear at the next Superior Court of Law and Equity to be held for the county of Wilkes, at the court house in Wilkesborough, on the second Monday in September next, and answer, the bill will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.—March 19, 1821. 6wt55 J. GWYN, Jun. C. M. E.

#### NORTH CAROLINA,

##### SURRY COUNTY:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for May, A. D. 1821: *Stephen Herring*, assignee, vs. *James Bolt* and *Charles Bolt*, sen.: Original attachment, levied on four negroes, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants are inhabitants of another state, it is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, that unless the defendants appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Surry, at the court-house in Rockford, on the second Monday of August next, and then there reply and plead to issue, judgment final will be entered up against them, according to the plaintiff's demand. Witness *Joseph Williams*, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 2d Monday of May, A. D. 1821. 13wt62 J. WILLIAMS, Clerk.

#### NORTH CAROLINA,

##### SURRY COUNTY:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for May, A. D. 1821: *President and Directors of the State Bank* vs. *Alexander Bryson*: Original attachment, levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of court, that the defendant is an inhabitant of another state, it is therefore Ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, that unless the defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Surry, at the court house in Rockford, on the 2d Monday of August next, and then there reply and plead to issue, judgment final will be entered up against him, according to the plaintiff's demand. Witness *Joseph Williams*, Clerk of said court, at office, the 2d Monday of May, 1821. 13wt62 J. WILLIAMS, Clerk.

#### Salisbury Academy.

THE semi-annual EXAMINATION of the pupils of this institution will commence on the 5th of June, and close on the 8th. Parents and guardians are respectfully invited to attend. The next session begins on the first Monday in July next. By order. May 11, 1821. T. L. COWAN, Secy.

#### Train Oil.

10 Barrels of Train Oil for sale, low for cash. Apply to the PRINTERS. May 1, 1821.—47

#### For Sale,

THE well known stand in Lexington, N. C. known by the name of the *SWAN TAVERN*, with one and a half Town Lots, with good Stables, a Kitchen, and all necessary Out-Houses. The Dwelling-house is roomy, and well furnished with furniture, which may be had by the purchaser.

Also, 130 acres of good LAND, joining town. The plantation is in a high state of cultivation. I will make the payments easy, as times are hard. For terms, apply to the subscriber in Lexington.

MICHAEL BEARD.

May 7, 1821. 10wt62



The Muse! whate'er the Muse inspires,  
My soul the tuneful strain admires....scorr.



FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

### THE PRINTER'S HOUR OF PEACE.

Know ye the Printer's hour of peace!  
Know ye an hour more fraught with joy,  
Than ever felt the maid of Greece,  
When kissed by Venus' am'rous boy?  
'Tis not when round the mazy case,  
His nimble fingers kiss the types;  
Nor is it when with lengthened face,  
The sturdy devil's tail he gripes.  
'Tis not when news of dreadful note,  
His columns all with minion fill;  
'Tis not when brother Printers quote  
Th' effusions of his stump worn quill:  
'Tis not when all his work is done,  
Tir'd and fatigued like any dog,  
And heedless of his coming dun,  
Grows merry o'er a glass of grog.  
'Tis not when in Miss Fancy's glass  
Long Advertisements meet the eye,  
And seem to whisper as they pass,  
'We'll grace your columns by and by.'  
Nor is it when with numerous names,  
His lengthened roll of vellum spells,  
As if 'twas touch'd by Conjurors' wand,  
Or grew by Faries' magic spells.  
No—reader, no—the Printer's hour,  
His hour of real sweet repose,  
Is not when by some magic power,  
His list of Patrons daily grows.  
But Oh, 'tis when the weather 's clear,  
Or clad in hail, or rain, or vapor,  
He hears, in accents soft and dear,  
'I've come to PAY you for the PAPER.'

FROM THE PORT FOLIO.

Oh! I have met the smile of love,  
Where all my fondest hopes were placed,  
And with a lover's art have strove,  
To make that smile forever last.  
I've seen affection's brightest tear,  
Glide burning o'er a lovely cheek;  
While modest hope and breathless fear,  
Spoke more than ever tongue could speak.  
I've seen the breast tumultuous heave,  
While passion chok'd the rising sigh;  
Oh could I even then believe  
That love within that breast would die?  
Alas! how fickle woman's heart!  
Her sighs, her tears, her vows, how vain!  
The bliss her smiles to day impart,  
Her frown to-morrow turns to pain!

THE INCONSISTENT.

When I sent you my melons, you cried out with scorn,  
'They ought to be heavy, and wrinkled, and yellow;'  
When I offered myself, whom those graces adorn,  
You flouted, and called me an ugly old fellow!

### Moral, Religious, & Literary.

#### CHERISH AND PRACTISE RELIGION.

Man has been called, in distinction from the inferior orders of creation, a religious being, and justly so called. For though his hopes and fears may be repressed, and the moral feelings of his heart stifled for a season, nature, like a torrent which has been obstructed, will break forth, and sweep away those frail barriers which scepticism may have erected to divert its course.

There is something so repulsive in naked infidelity, that the mind approaches it with reluctance, shrinks back from it with horror, and is never settled till it rests on positive religion.

I am aware that that spirit of devotion, that sense of guilt and dread of punishment, which pervades the human mind, have been attributed to either the force of habit or influence of superstition. To the position of irreligionists on this article, human nature itself furnishes the most satisfactory refutation. Religion is a first principle of man. It shoots up from the very seat of life; it cleaves to the human constitution by a thousand ligaments; it entwines around human nature, and sends to the very bottom of the heart its penetrating tendrils. It cannot therefore be exterminated. The experiment has again and again been tried, and the result has always proved worthy of the rash attempt.

Young as you are, you have witnessed, with a view to this extermination, the most desperate efforts. But just now, a formidable host of infuriate infidels were assembled. You heard them openly abjure their God. You saw them wreaking their vengeance on religion.—For a season they triumphed. Before them every sacred institution disappeared; every consecrated monument fell to dust. The fervors of nature were extinguished, and

the lip of devotion palsied by their approach. With one hand, they seized the thunders of the heavens, and with the other, smote HIS throne who inhabits them. It seemed to crumble at the stroke. Mounting these fancied ruins, BLASPHEMY waved its terrific sceptre, and impiously looking up to those eternal heights where the deity resides, exclaimed, "VICTORY."

Where now are those dreaded enemies of our religion? They have vanished from the sight. They were—but are seen no more. Nor have the consequences of their exertions been more abiding. A great nation indeed, delivered from the restraints of moral obligation, and enfranchised with all the liberties of infidelity, were proclaimed FREE. But have they continued so? No; their minds presently recoiled from the dismal waste which skepticism had opened before them, and the cheerless darkness it had spread around them. They suddenly arrested their step. They retraced, in sadness and sorrow, the paths which they had trodden. They consecrated again the temples they had defiled: they rebuilt the altar they had demolished: they sighed for the return of that religion they had banished, and spontaneously promised submission to its reign.

What are we to infer from this? That religion is congenial to human nature; that it is inseparable from it. A nation may be seduced into skepticism, but it cannot be continued in it. Why, I would ask, has religion existed in the world in ages which are past—why does it exist now—why will it exist in ages to come? Is it because kings have ordained, and priests defended it? No; but because God formed man to be religious. Its great and eternal principles, are inscribed on his heart; they are inscribed, in characters which are indelible; nor can the violence of infidelity blot them out. Obscured, indeed, they may be by the influence of sin, and remain not legible during the rage of passion. But a calm ensues: the calm of reason, or the night of adversity, from the midst of whose darkness a light proceeds, which renders the original inscription visible. Man now turns his eye inward upon himself. He reads "RESPONSIBILITY," and as he reads, he feels a sense of sin and dread of punishment. He now pays from necessity an homage to religion—an homage which cannot be withheld: it is the homage of his nature. We have now traced its effect to its cause, and referred this abiding trait in the human character, to its principle.

The question is not, then, whether you will embrace religion? Religion you must embrace—but whether you will embrace revealed religion, or that of erring and blind philosophy. And with respect to this question can you hesitate?

The former has infinitely more to recommend it than the latter. It originated in heaven. It is founded not on conjecture, but on fact. Divinity manifested itself in the person, and shone in the life of its Author. True, he appeared in great humility; but though the humility in which he appeared had been greater than it was, either the sublimity of his doctrines, or the splendor of his actions had been sufficient to evince his Messiahship, and prove that he was the SAVIOUR of the world. He spoke as man never spoke! Whence did he derive wisdom so transcendent? From reason? No; reason could not give it, for it had it not to give. What reason could never teach, the Gospel teaches; that in the vast and perfect government of the universe, vicarious sufferings can be accepted; and that the dread Sovereign, who administers that government, is gracious as well as just. Nor does it rest in declaration merely.—It exhibits before our eyes the altar and the victim—the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sins of the world.

JOHNSON.

Long before Mr. Johnson broached the idea of his Dictionary, or any other work which chiefly contributed to raise and establish his literary reputation, he was much with a bookseller of eminence, who frequently consulted him about manuscripts for sale, or books newly published; but whenever Johnson's opinion happened to differ from his, he would stare Johnson full in the face, and remark with much gravity and arrogance, *I wish you could write as well.* This, Johnson thought, was literally telling a professional man that he was an impostor, or that he assumed a character to which he was not equal; he therefore heard the gross imputation once or twice with silent contempt. One day, however, in the presence of several gentlemen who knew them both, this bookseller very incautiously threw out the same illiberal opinion. Johnson could suppress his indignation no longer. 'Sir,' said he, 'you are not competent to decide a question which you do not understand. If your allegations be true, you have the brutality to insult me with

what is not my fault, but my misfortune. If your allegations be not true, your impudent speech only shews how much more detestable a liar is than a brute.'

The strong conclusive aspect and ferocity of manner which accompanied the utterance of these words, from a poor author to a purse-proud bookseller, made a deep impression in Johnson's favour, and secured him, perhaps, more respect than civility, in his subsequent intercourse with the trade, than any other transaction in his life.

Goldsmith, who hated the prudery of Johnson's morals, and affected to ridicule the foppishness of Hawkesworth's manners, yet warmly admired the genius of both, used to say, among his acquaintance, that Johnson would have made a *decent Monk*, and Hawkesworth a *good dancing master*.

FROM THE RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.  
HUDIBRAS.

It is a common error among "the great vulgar and the small" to look upon *Hudibras* as extremely low—in fact, as a mere burlesque. It is as much above "the common cry" of burlesque, as the novels of Fielding and the author of *Waverley* are above the ephemeral trash of the Minerva Press. It is a mighty and comprehensive satire—as powerful in argument—as just in sentiment—as rich in illustration, as any that united wit and learning have ever produced. All the weapons of controversial warfare—invective, irony, sarcasm, and ridicule—are alternately and successfully wielded. The most opposite and conflicting absurdities—the excrescences of learning and the bigotry of ignorance—"time-honoured" prejudices and follies of recent growth or importation—are laid prostrate "at one fell swoop." Butler makes none but "palpable hits." His sentences have the pithy brevity of a proverb, with the sting of an epigram. His subject was local and transitory—his satire boundless and eternal. His greatest fault is profusion—he revels and runs riot in the prodigality of his imaginings—he bewilders himself and his readers amidst "thick-coming fancies"—his poem is o'er-informed with wit, and dazzles and overpowers by an unremitting succession of brilliant corruscations.—His narrative is, to its embellishments, but as "one poor half-pennyworth of bread to all this intolerable quantity of sack." The adventures are meagre and unsatisfactory: we might

"Make future times shake hands with latter,  
And that which was before come after."

without impairing or confusing the story.—Like Bayes, in *The Rehearsal*, our author probably thought a plot was good for nothing but to bring in good things, and consequently troubled himself very little about its consistency or probability. His hero is the personification of contradictions—he is not the representative of a class, a sect, a party—but of all classes, sects, and parties. It has been said of Dryden's bouncing *Almanzor*, that all the rays of romantic heat, whether amorous or warlike, glow in him by a kind of concentration: the follies, and vices, and deformities of human nature, seem concentrated in Sir Hudibras. The litigious justice and the crazy knight-errant,

"In soul and body too, unite  
To make up one hermaphrodite."

The Geneva cap and band peep from beneath the rusty helm and buckler of chivalry.—Aquinas's *Sum of all Theology* and Ovid's *Ars Amandi*—the *Assembly's Annotations* and the *Mirror of Knighthood*, jostle on the shelves of his library. With wit and learning enough, if "sawed into quantities," to fit out all the heroes of all the octosyllabic epics that have ever been written, he is turned out to make us sport as a coxcomb and a drivel-ler.—With more cunning than "Nick Machiavel," he is the butt and dupe of the knavery of duller spirits—and is abused, gulled, and buffeted, through eight long cantos, without measure or mercy.

It is perhaps idle to criticise a work, written in defiance of criticism, and unjust to try genius by laws to which it owns no allegiance; but Butler can afford to be found fault with. After making every possible deduction in the estimate of his merits, he will still remain one of the most original and powerful writers which this or any country has produced. That he had all the capabilities of more elevated composition than that in which he has been contented to excel, is sufficiently obvious in the pages of his *Hudibras*.—We find scattered through the work a profusion of images and sentiments essentially poetical, the beauty of which, though obscured, cannot be entirely hidden by the homeliness of their dress.

The vanity of human life is like a river, constantly passing away, and yet constantly coming on.

#### HISTORICAL REMEMBRANCE.

The number of inhabitants on this globe is estimated to be 896 millions.—Of these 226 are Christians, 10 millions Jews, 210 millions Mahometans, and 450 millions Pagans. Of these professing the Christian religion, there are 50 millions of Protestants, 30 millions of the Greek and Armenian churches, and 90 millions of Catholics. The aggregate population on the surface of the known habitable globe is 896 millions of souls. If we reckon, with the ancients, that a generation lasts thirty years—in that space the above number of human beings will be born and die; consequently 81,760 must be dropping into eternity every day; 2498 every hour, or about 36 every minute—how awful a reflection!

Potatoes, were first carried to England from America, by Hawkins, 1563; introduced into Ireland by Sir Walter Raleigh, 1586; they were natives of a province of Quito, and are named from the village of Potate, in the assiente of Hambald, in that kingdom.

The Canal in China, extending from Canton to Peking, in a straight line, is upwards of 806 miles in length, having 73 locks, 41 large cities on its banks, and above 10,000 vessels on its surface; 30,000 men were employed for forty-three years in making it.

#### INTERESTING MEMORANDA.

It is 328 years since John Cabot first discovered North America, 236 since Sir Walter Raleigh more perfectly explored it, 240 since the first permanent colony was planted in Virginia; 208 since New-Amsterdam, now New-York, was settled, 200 since the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, 44 since the commencement of our national existence, and 31 since the adoption of our present national government.

#### JESUITS.

The order of Jesuits was founded at Rome in the year 1540, by Pope Paul 3d, in the reign of the Eighth Henry of England, and their number limited to 60.—During his pontificate, the celebrated Council of Trent assembled, and Henry was excommunicated. The limitation of the number of Jesuits to 60 did not long continue. Their numbers in 1608, were 10,581; in 1679, 17,655; in 1710, 19,923. In 1717, they had 714 colleges and other establishments, more than 200 missions, 161 seminaries, and 19,867 members, including 10,056 priests. The affairs of the order were conducted by one general, 37 provincials, 350 priors, and other officers. After having been for some years abolished, the order was restored in 1815, by the present monarch of Spain, Ferdinand VII. who, at the same time, and in the same pious spirit, re-established the Holy Inquisition.

#### MEMORY.

To some one who was complaining of want of memory, Johnson said, "Pray, sir, do you ever forget what money you are worth, or who gave you the last kick on your shins? Now if you would pay the same attention to what you read as you do to your temporal concerns and your bodily feelings, you would impress it as deeply in your memory."

#### WANTS, which every one must feel.

Virtue wants....sincere votaries; Wisdom wants....more earnest suplicants; and Truth wants....real friends and admirers.

'Pure and undefiled Religion' wants....less said about the theory, and more done about the practice of it.

Philanthropy wants....a residence; and Fidelity wants....an asylum.

Love and charity want.....to be in better credit.

Pride wants....to be kicked out of company, and Humility introduced.

Every old woman, silly girl, or officious young fellow, who hears of any amour, (or even of two persons of different sexes being seen to converse together,) want....mightily to be at the bottom of it.

Every girl in America, above fifteen, (not already provided for,) wants....a HUSBAND!

#### THE PRESS.

No maxim is more true than this, "that no liberty can survive the liberty of the press." It breathes a soul into the body of the people; it forms their manners; and by teaching them their duties and their rights, and inspiring them with sentiments of virtue and courage, by which both are to be enforced, introduces the empire of REASON to the universe: it is the vestal fire, upon the preservation of which the fate of Nations depends; and the most pure hands, officiating for the whole community, should be incessantly employed in keeping it alive.

Let no one boast of being inaccessible to flattery, till he has withstood that of a superior, and that superior a woman.